AMERICUS, GA., January 23.

I was standing, a few evenings ago, on the corner of Lamar and Jackson on the corner of Lamar and Jackson streets, in this city, looking vaguely toward the setting sun, when an acquaintance approached and remarked:

"See here, Jones, is something with a listory—a thing which you have heard of before," and he placed in my hands what thirty years ago was the most noted weapon in all Georgia—a long, rifled, double-sighted dueling pistol. The weapon was single-barreled, with cock under, not above: no guard to protect

under, not above; no guard to protect the triggers, one of which drew the cock

the triggers, one of which drew the cock back and the other threw it. Upon the market at this day of modern improvements the article would have fetched, perhaps, \$1.50, but half a century ago the pair, of which this was a survivor, had sold in London for £25. But let me tell its history as my friend told it to me. This, you see, has the name of A. Prevot, London, on the barrel, and was purchased, with its fellow, fifty years ago, from that manufacturer by one Sir Hugh Cadwalader as the best dueling brace ever manufactured in \(\tag{-}\)ondon. See how fine the steel, how perfect the rifle grooves, and yet how simply the thing is gotten up. Cadwalader, soon after the purchase, had occasion to use them, and did, with effect. A lieutenant in the army insulted him at a banquet one evening, and the baronet threw a glass of wine in his face. A challenge followed and Sir Hugh, being anxious to try his new purchase, chose pistols. They met st anytice next day and the lieutenant. and Sir Hugh, being anxious to try his new purchase, chose pistols. They met at sunrise next day, and the lieutenant fell, pierced through the heart by a bullet from this weapon. Sir Hugh soon after came to this country, and in a difficilty with a Scottish gentleman in Charleston, S. C., used this pistol with fatal effect. Sir Hugh afterward gave the brace to his second in the last named encounter, a young South Carolinian by the name of Alston, an ancestor of the Colonel killed last year in Atlanta. It was not long before Alston had occasion to use them. While in Augusta, Ga., a wealthy young While in Augusta, Ga., a wealthy young man of that place made some disreputable remark about Alston's political party.

quarrel ensued, and a meeting was

the consequence. Alston was desperately wounded, but with this pistol he killed

is adversary. We next hear of these twin deathwe next hear of these twin deathangels in Florida, whither Alston carried
them. He had removed to Texas, but
had a brother in Florida who was killed
by General Reade, a rising young politician of that State. On learning of the
homicide Alston set out for the scene
with his terration becomes with his trusty brace to avenge his brother's blood. He arrived at night, and found Reade at a banquet, Dis-guising himself, he gained admittance, and "made at" Reade with a huge-knife. Reade rose and hurled his chair at the Reade rose and hurled his chair at the intruder. In the melec that occurred Alson dropped his pistol, and quick as thought Reade seized it and fired straight at Alston's head. The latter threw up his hand to ward off the pistol, and the charge tore away two of his fingers. The combatants were separated, the pistol restored to its owner, and he taken away. A few days later, as Reade was walking the streets with a friend, he was suddenly confronted by the ineatlable Alston, who poured a load of shet into the General's body. Not satisfied, Alston then drew this pistol, and, advancing to where Reade lay, placed the muzzle to his temple and pulled the trigger. The next moment the brains of the mest brilliant young man that ever lived in the State were scattered over the side-

the State were scattered over the side-walk. Alston "out did the authorities and left for Texas scout free. Soon after his return to that State he met an enemy, a Dr. Stewart by name, alone on the prairies, and, after a desperate encounter, killed him with one or the other of the brace. Report seems to favor the idea that it was this one. This ended Alston's

The pistols then went to a pard of his, and this worthy kept them several years without it being positively known that he used them to take life. Finally he died at the end of a rope for stealing another repe that had a horse attacked to its other end, and the pistols descended to his son, who, leading a wild, reckless life, migrated to the east and located in Alabama. It was not long before he saw in his town a stranger with a considerable sum of money, and the old Murrell taint in his blood prompted him to make an effort to get it. Watching the movements of his prey, he soon found out that the stranger was a Georgian by the name of Brady and would leave for home that afternoon. That same evening, as the shades of night grew dense, the innocent—Brady, pursuing his lonely way, heard the thunder or hoofs behind him. The country was wild and desolate, and the rapidity of the hoof-beats warned him that there was a reckless rider in the rear. without it being positively known that he used them to take life. Finally he died at the end of a rope for stealing another repe that had a horse attacked to its other end, and the pistols descended to his son, who, leading a wild, reckless life, migrated to the east and located in Alabama. It was not long before he saw in his town a stranger with a considerable sum of money, and the old Murrell taint in his blood prompted him to make an effort to get it. Watching the movements of his prey, he soon found out that the stranger was a Georgian by the name of Brady and would leave for home that afternoon. That same evening, as the shades of night grew dense, the innocent-Brady, pursuing his lonely way, heard the thunder or hoofs behind him. The country was wild and desolate, and the rapidity of the hoof-beats warned him that there was a reckless rider in the rear. He now regretted the exposure of his money in the village, and just had time to open his saddle-hard and get hold of an "pepperbox" revolver. On came the horseman and bounded into view; a second more and he was alongside; another second and he had with one hand seized Brady's roins, while with the other he leveled one of those pistols at the head of his victim. Quien as thought Brady presented his old pistol and fired. The robber's horse—the finest specimen of horse flesh Brady said he ever saw—wheeled, and the rider last his balance and fell to the ground in a heap. Now was Brady's opportunity, and stooping low, he took deliberate aim and fired, and then putting spurs sped ten miles distant to the nearest farm-house, to the the shades of night grew desses, the innex care that you present it is loned you. The country was wild and deadles, and the country was wild and deadles, and the rapidity of the hoof-best warned him that there was a reckles rider in the ran. He now regretted: the expeasure of his this loca and novel down about a quarter than the rapidity of the hoof-best warned him that there was a reckles rider in the ran. He now regretted: the expeasure of his to gone his andde-lary and get hold of an "peptebody" revolver. On came the horseman and, bounded into vior; a second more and he was alongido; an escend more and he was alongido; and escend more and the was alonged the patch of the was alonged the was

time after his return be got on a spree, and a sister, fearing that he might do wishence, tenk the absent pistol and these it in an old well, where it has lain ever a since, and where this one would be had

the drunken man not secreted it when he saw his sister's design. Brady married, reformed his ways and for twenty-five years the great Cadawalzder dueling pistol lay and rusted in a drawer until a pilfering negro stole it, and for four years its whereabouts was unknown. Look at the notches cut in the butt—see, elevant. Every cone of the restriction of the same tribe do not encroach upon the territory occasional by their neighbors. To illustrate; In 1837 a company of us began fishing for salmon trout off Port Hope Ont. The first year it wasn't an uncommentation of the processor of the same tribe do not encroach upon the territory occasional by their neighbors. To illustrate; In 1837 a company of us began the processor of the same tribe do not encroach upon the territory occasional by their neighbors. To illustrate; In 1837 a company of us began the processor of the same tribe do not encroach upon the territory occasional by their neighbors. To illustrate; In 1837 a company of us began the processor of the same tribe do not encroach upon the territory occasional by their neighbors. To illustrate; In 1837 a company of us began fishing for salmon trout off Port Hope Ont. The first year it wasn't an uncomment of the processor of the same tribe do not encroach upon the territory occasion. en! Every one of them represents a life

HAVE FISHES A LANGUAGE? Mr. Seth Green Narrating the Result of His Investigations.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 8.
Messrs, Setu Green, Robert B. Roosevelt, and Hon. Richard U. Sherman, the three State Commissioners of Fisheries, were interviewed in Rochester recently, after a vielt of inspection to the State Fish Hatcheries at Caledonia, and Mr.

"Gentlemen, I can tell you that the man of the future will have to understand the language of beast, and birds, and fishes."

and nsnes."
To this Mr. Seth Green added:
"I know that trout hold conversations just as regular as we do. How would those trout out there in the Caledonia ponds know the difference between along claimstick and the caledonia to plain stick and a regular fishing rod, as hey do, if they didn't talk it over and compare notes ?"
To-day The Sun correspondent visited

Mr. Green for more information, and this question was asked:
"Upon what observations of the habits of fishes do you base your belief in an intelligent fish dialect?"

"Upon what observations of the habits of fishes do you base your belief in an intelligent fish dialect?"

"Principally "pon my knowledge of their forethought, sagacity, memory, and general intelligence," was Mr. Green's answer. "In the first pond at Caledonia there are about 5,000 brook trout, each of which was taken from its native waters with a fly. We caught a great many of them easily, because they abounded, and seldom had been fished for in the wild, remote lakes of the Adirondacks. But when, after they had taken the fly, we would them slowly into our boats with the reel, they had a good chance to see the rod and the line, and understand just how they came to be decoyed, caught, and transferred. Of course, they lived and kept healthy, for we put them in fresh water tanks and took good care of them. But I tell you they have memories, and they never forget the exact shape and appearance of the impliments that took them from their native waters. After their transfer to Caledonia, they came to know me perfectly, for I fed them and every time I came to the pond they followed me around and kept as close to me as they could, without leaving the water. Of course they displayed more life and determination when I had a feed-pan in my hands, but they were always friendly when they know that it was perfectly safe to be so. Frequently I have taken friends up to the pond with me to see these pets, and to show how smart they were. I would conceal a fishing rod behind my person for a while. The trout remained on just as friendly terms as ever, until I held that fishing rod out over the water, where they could see it and the tackle. They recognized it instantaneously, as there former enemy, and got out of the way. Let me go along there with a clean stick and no tackle on it, and they pay no attention to it. For five years their memory has held out perfectly in this respect. All the other there with a clean stick and no tackle on it, and they pay no attention to it. For five years their memory has held out perfectly in this respect. All the other trout in the Caledonia ponds were hatched there from spawn, and as they had not any unpleasant experiences with fishing rods or tackle they are no more frightened when the impliments appear near them than when the most friendly act is for them. I never refuse an anxious ambleious young man the privilege of cast. bicious young man the privilege of cast-ing a fly in the pond where the trans-planted trout live, for I know that these lish have had experience enough to look

out for themselves."
"But, Mr. Green, because these fish

salmon trout, then, you argue that they live in families, have family excrets, and do not bother themselves about communication with any others than the members of the family and their nearest neighbors?"

mon thing for us to catch 150 trout of ten pounds each on 300 hooks. The next year the number caught at the same place dwindled down to about 100, the taken! Strange that every man that ever owned it should come to a violent death but the last, and he yet to hear from.—Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer next to 50, and in less than six years it was impossible to catch more than a dozen or fifteen on 300 hooks in the same place. Moreover, the few we did catch weighed three or four pounds apiece only. We had caught that family all out. You couldn't catch any more there for years.

We had caught that family all out. You couldn't catch any more there for years. I had precisely the same experience afterward, off Cobourg, Grafton, and Colbourn. I knew one old trout up there at Caledonia that lived under the same old log for four years. I might do my best, but I couldn't cach him with my tackle. He always managed to get away with it without injury to himself and to the demolition of the bait, when there was any. One day a boy came along with a string and a hook and a worm, and he threw that old trout right out the very first cast. I gave him \$5 for the fish, and was glad to get him anyhow, after trying so hard and so often to no purpose. That old fish had studied my peculiar ways and means of fishing till he knew them and how to manage them, just as well as I did myself."

"And are trout the only species of fish that you consider intelligent and saga-

"By no means; I think they all know and realize about what's going on around them. Take as another instance the little shad, three-fourths of an inch long, with which we stocked the Hudson and Conneticut Rivers. When we deposited them in the river, on either side, they would head right out for the middle of the stream. They knew that there were hundreds and thousands of larger minnow than they which hugged the shores for fear of the big fish in the middle, and which would eat up the little shad too small for the big fish to notice. There was sound reasoning for you, and it saved the lives of the little shad every time. I can tell you of similar sagacity on the can tell you of similar sagacity on the part of birds and insects, and I certainly believe these indications of almost human intelligence are also indications of a lanintelligence are also indications of a language, which expresses reason and instinct combined, as does that of mankind. Of course it is all beyond my comprehension; but I know more of it now than ever before, and I like to believe in a thing when such a belief is only strengthened by progressive study of the subject.

"One thing more, young man: I'd just as lief, now you're at it, you'd let the

"One thing more, young man: I'd just as lief, now you're at it, you'd let the world know that I do not believe there is such a thing as a lot of blind fishes, no matter if they do have to live in water nuderground. Their eyes may be small, but I believe they all have eyes, if folks will only take the pains to find them. Come out here, and I'll show you some underground fish, with eyes just as serviceable as any other fish of their size."

Mr. Green showed the reporter to a little globe aquarium in an adjoining room, which contained a gold fish and two "mud minnows." The latter was sent to Mr. Green from a friend in Ohio. They came with the water from the bow-

They came with the water from the bow-els of the earth into a well forty feet deep. In color they resemble the muskallonge, though their shape is like that of the trout. They have eyes, and very readi-ly see and follow the movements of their feeder. They are mere minnows as yet, and their maximum size is not determined. Mr. Green says he is positive that they are fish of the underground species, and he feels almost equally certain that all species of fish are possessed of powers of sight. Here, of course, he takes issue with the explorers of the Mammoth Cave

CORN CULTURE IN THE SOUTH.

The first principles of successful corn culture are contained in two lines:

brace. Report seems to favor the idea that it was this one. This ended Alston's career, for he was taken from jail by a mob of Stewart's friends and hanged. and the pair of pistols were captured by one of the mob, who soon after killed his brother-in-law with one of them for calling him a horse-thief.

A semi-bandit, knowing something of the history of the pistols, bought them for \$25, and during the next five years killed no less than four men with them. He was taken by the 'vigilants and hanged. The pistols then went to a pard of his, and this worthy kept them several years and this worthy kept them several years in the state of the series of the second of the sec

the production of good crops.

They drift on, year after year, in the narrow grooves and primitive customs of their forefathers; plant large areas, without any attempt at improving, or even maintaining the fertility of the soil; supposed in the soil of the s maintaining the fertility of the soil; superficially scratch the surface; ultimately gathering 12 or 13 bushels per acre, and then say "that it does not pay to raise corn." Under such a prevalent system this assertion can not be denied; but when the staple receives the thorough attention that it deserves, its culture does pay handsomely.

Corn is the most useful crop grown in the United States; and throughout the North and West, where its capabilities are known, it is considered a most important and profitable crop. In the Southeastern States it is the most abused and neglected, and our farmers rest quite satisfied-with yields of one-third of what their lands would produce if well cultivated.

The apprace yield of the Unit of

we in families, have family secrets, and o not bother themselves about commulcation with any others than the members of the family and their nearest eighbors?"

"That's it exactly; fishes are just is

ears the tassel should be broken; because ears the tassel should be broken; because in every corn field there are always many barren stalks, and unless the tassels are removed early from these, the ears on the fertile stalks will be fructified by their worthless pollen, and every grain that receives through its own strand of silk this paternal strandant, will inherit the characteristic of its father and in its

silk this paternal stimulant, will inherit the characteristic of its father, and in its turn produce a barren stalk.

Seed can not be reliable unless it is the offspring of fruitful parents. A stock raisers never allows a worthless or inferior male to breed, so producers of corn, in selecting their seed, should never let a barren stalk propagate its kind. It can not escape an intelligent observer, that the tassel is ready for fructification before the ear on the same stalk is ready to receive the pollen. This is a provision of nature against in-and-in breeding.

Moreover, if the tassel of any stalk is removed at its first appearance, the ear

Moreover, if the tassel of any stalk is removed at its first appearance, the ear on that stalk will not be injured, but ra-ther benefited; for as it will have been fertilized only by pollen from other tas-sels, it will sustain no loss by the remo-val of its own, and the entire energy of the plant will be utilized in maturing the grain, and actually mature a better can than it would naturally have done. Under no circumstances should fodder be pulled from corn set apart for seed, because when the blades are allowed to remain and dry on the stalks, they assist in the nourishment of the ear, and add from 10 to 12 per cent, to the weight of

each grain.
At the time of harve, t, the seed should At the time of harve, t, the seed should be selected only from such stalks as produce not less than two good ears, and of such two, only the top one should be taken, as this is the first matured, and proves the most reliable seed. At the planting season only the largest, best formed ears should be shelled, preference being given to those containing the greatest, number of rows. The deeperate being given to those containing the greatest number of rows. The degenerate corn now gen illy planted throughout the South does not average more than 10 rows, or about 400 grains to each ear; but if ears having 16 or 18 rows, or 700 of 800 grains each are secured, the yield will manifestly be greatly increased by this method alone.

This is the system of selection by which the well known varieties of prolific corn.

are produced; and by its pursuit every farmer can, in a few years, make his own seed as prolific as any that he can buy.

In the late autumn or early winter, the land designed for the corn crop should be plowed very deeply with a two-horse plow' followed, if practicable, by subsoil. Deep plowing is essential to successful corn culture; a good crop cannot be made without it, except in places where the soil is so very fertile that crops thrive in spite of neglect.

soil is so very tertile that crops thrive in spite of neglect.

The more deeply the soil is broken and pulverized by the plow, the greater number of stalks it will support per acre, the deeper the roots will penetrate, and the more protection they will have from the heat of the sun. The roots of corn will penetrate directly downward from two to three feet if the soil is sufficiently broken to allow of their doing so. But where to allow of their doing so. But where the soil is loosened by the plow to the depth of only three or four inches, as is generally the case in the South, the roots soon strike the hard floor-like bottom, soon strike the hard Hoor-like bottom, and being unable to penetrate it, strike out laterally; and having no depth of earth as a protection, are exposed to the heat of the sun. And consequently, under a protracted drought and the intense heat of summer, the crop has a tendency to fig.

heat of summer, the crop has a tendency to fire.

All of the field trash—grass if any, and most particularly all of the cow pea vines (that should, in the South, be grown between all the summer crops)—should be carefully turned under. This vegetable matter will decompose during the wintow months and be transformed into house, the summer and early summer. humus by the spring and early summer, in due time to afford the needful nourish-

in due time to afford the needful nourishment to the young plants.

The ordinary Southern farmer, planting from forty to sixty acres in corr, canuot obtain stable manure, nor compost in sufficiently quantity to be of much service, particularly when his supplies of these manures are always devoted to the cotton fields; but he can fertilize his corn-field with vegetable, matter if he averaged.

into it by deep plowing; thus roots will have a greater range into which to seek food; and be protected from the heat of the sun. Deep culture and vegetable matter in the soil are the surest preventatives against firing.
In my next I will relate my own ex-

perience during the past two cars.— A. P. Bord, Barnwell County, S. C., in Home and Farm.

Ashes for Apple Trees.—When apple or pear trees become diseased from being planted in unfavorable or ill-prepared soil, or lack of food, they are very certain to be attacked by insects, which, if they were in a healthy condition, would probably be unknown. Certain washes, such as lye (a solution of poiash), have been applied with success in destroying these insects and restoring the tree to health. But for our own practice we have, for the last two years, applied a much simpler remedy with more success; as it causes the old dead bark, the chosen hiding places of insects, to cleave off, leaving in its place a smooth, healthy surface. This is simply, after a rain, and when the bark is yet wet, to throw on dry wood-ashes until the capacity of retention is full. If rain soon follows the strength of the ashes is carried into every cranny of the bark, and the effect is working cleanliness on the tree. If there is no ratin the ashes will remain and be working their good effects, and be ready for action when the rain comes. The operation of sowing on the ashes is easily and quickly performed; so, if the tree is in a bad condition, it is easily repeated until the insects are all destroyed and a new healthy bark covers the tree. To remedy existing evils sow on the ashes between now and leafing-out—after the first rain, if possible, for they can be scattered over the bark now with less weste than when intercepted by leaves, and placed more equally where they are ASHES FOR APPLE TREES. - When weste than when intercepted by leaves, and placed more equally where they are needed. As the preventive of future depredation, sow them on in summer, when the insects deposit their egg, which will never batch under the influence of the sakes. The objects are priced by the ashes. Two objects are gained by this operation—the ashes, or lye they produce, furnishes food for the tree as well as destroying its enemies, and impart cleanliness to the tree.—William Bacon in Germantown Telegraph.

The GIFT TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.—
The counsel for Jefferson Davis has put in a demurrer to the complaint in the suit of S. Percy Ellis, of Brooklyn, and other relatives of Mrs. Sarah Dorsey, who died in July last, leaving her beautiful home at Beauvoir, Miss., and other valuable plantations, including all of her personal property, to the ex-President of the Confederacy. The brothers, sisters and nephews of Mrs. Dorsey hard engaged the same lawyer who conducted the suits of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines to a determined effort to break the will, alleging that it scentrary to public policy, a determined effort to break the will, alleging that it scontrary to public policy, as the sole reason given by the testatrix for leaving all her property to Jefferson Davis, to the axelusion of her natural heim, is her assertion in the will that his treason has never received a proper reward from his countrymen. It is contended that the United States Courts will not recognize a bequest a valid

the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.

Dr.TUTT'S Expectorant!

Its properties are Demulcent, Nutritive Salsamic, Scothing and Healing.
Combining all these qualities, it is the
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offered to sufferers from pulmonary

DR. J. F. HAYWOOD, of New York, voluntarily indorses it.
--READ WHAT HE SAYS:--PEAD WHAT HE SAYS:—
Darr Nir-Duing this year I with eot. 19, 1877.
Darr Nir-Duing this year I with ed in ne hundred cases of lung descree. In this hower wirds of the city the crass were of a very source type. It was there my it tention was called to full a large-corrant and I confess my surprise at its wonderful power buring a practice of wenty joans, I have neves known a medicine to act as promptly, and with such happy effects. It instantly subdued the most violent in the confession of the co

A NEWSPAPER PUB. WRITES. Dr. TUTT: Office, Evening News, Augusta, Ga.
Dr. TUTT: Office, Evening News, Augusta, Ga.
Which passumonia last winter, which left him with a violent cough, that lasted till within a month since for the cure of which I am indebted toyour valuable Expectorant. I had tried most every thing recombineded, but mone did any good until I used your Expectorant, one bottle of which removed the cough anticety. With many thanks, I am pour trail, and the cough anticety.

Had terrible NIGHT SWEATS. Dr. TUTT: Sir-I have been suffering for nearly two
years with a severe cough. When I commenced to
king your Expectorant I was reduced to one hundred
and sixton pounds in wight. I had tried almost
overpiting; had torrible night sweate. I have taken
half dozen bottles. The night sweate have left me
the cough has dissppared, and I have gained fifteer
pounds in field. I recommend it to all my friends
Withgreat respect, OLIVER RICE.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Rader, have you caught a cold? Are you unable to raise the phisgm? Have you an irritation in the throat? A sense of oppression on the lungs, with short breatt? Do you have it of coughing on lying down? A sharp pair new and then in the region of the heart, shoulders and back? If so, our Advice in take a once a dose of Tutt's Expectorant; you will soon be able to raise the phisgm. In an hour repeal the Expectorant, place a not iron to the feet, take two of Tutt's Pills. You will soon fall into the same that the phism of the two of Tutt's Pills. pleasant sleep and wake up in the morning cough gone, lungs working freely; easy breath lung, and the bowels moving in a natural connec-To prevent a return of these symptoms use the

Office, 35 Murray Street, N. Y. Office, 35 Murray Street, N. Y.

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CHAY HAIN OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY RLACK by a single application of this Dyr. It im-parts a Natural Color, ects instantaneous's, and is as Harmless as spring water, Sold by Drug vis g, or Office, 35 Murray St., New York.



WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OFVIRGINIA CASSIMERES, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Homespuns, Tickings; &c. Also, Saidles and Saddle Blankets.—Boots and Shoes in endless variety, and very cheap. Heavy and Fancy Groceries. Fine Teas a specialty. Hardware and Buggy Material, all of which we will sell very low. We mean business, and will make it to your interest to call and buy from us, for we intend to make "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

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by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in None but those who mean business need apply. Address, FINLEY, HARVEY & CO., March 20, '79—1y Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R.R.

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Contractor and Builder. THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he is prepared to do any work in the line of building or repairing houses, &c., in the best of style and at the most reasonable prices. Plays and estimates furnished and the opportunity of bidding on contracts solicited. Address or call on Det 9, 1879 13 6m

FEES OF DOCTORS.—The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00 which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hon Bitters taken in time would save FISHER & CO.,

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Best material, good workmanship, handsome styles, strong and durable Vehicles in every respect.

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Messrs. Emerson, Fisher & Co.: I have used one of your Top Buggies three years in my libery stable, and they have given me perfect satisfaction and are in constant ase.

OSCAR SMALLEY.

NEWBERRY, S. C., July 17, 1879.

I bought from you as roughly I suppose as any one could. I had a fast horse, drove him at full speed, sometimes with two grown ladies and myself in the buggy, and it is to-day worth all the money I paid for it. I say the Emerson & Fisher Buggies will do.

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The favorable reputation the Carriages have made in localities where they have been used for several years by Liverymen, Physicians, Farmers and others requiring hard and constant use, has led to an increased demand from those localities, to meet which the manufacturing facilities of their mammoth establishment have been extended, enabling them now to turn out in good style,

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April 10, 1879

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G. A. WAGENER.

VIRGINIA HOUSE, No. 41 Main Street, near the State House.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he will hereafter be found at the Virginia House, and will give it his personal attention and devote the whole of his time to the interest and comfort of the guests, and do all in his power to give satisfaction to those who may stop with him. My rates are low, to suit the times. Terms \$1.50 per day.

A. J. DODÁMEAD, Proprietor.

SMITH'S WORM OIL!



A few nights since I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one to my little girl, four year old, and she passed eighty-six worrs from four to fifteen inches long.

W. F. PHILLIPS.

WORM OIL for sale by Drassists generally. Prepared by E. S. LYDON, Athens, Georgia. Price 25 cents.

March 14, 1879 35 1y

Is a perfect Bloon Punisien, and is the

It thoroughly removes mercury from the system; it relieves the agonies of mercurial rheumatism, and speedily cures all akin dis-

For sale by SIMPSON, REID & CO. April 17, 1879 40 1y FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS J. SOUTH TOUR Will ourse or prevent Disease.

No Hongs will die of Colic, Bors or Lune Pogas if Fonta's Powders are used in time.

Fonta's Powders will care and prevent Hos Cholana.

Fonta's Powders will prevent Gargs in Fowles.

Fonta's Powders will increase the quantity of milk
ad cream twenty per cent, and make the butter from

de sweet.

and owned.

Fourts Powders will core or prevent almost event
Distant to which licenes and Cattle are subject.

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Boll storywhers. Bold everywhere.

DAVID M. FOUTH, Proprietor,

For sale by WILHIPP, & WILHIPP, Andorron,
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Nov 13, 1879

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\$55.66 Agents Profit per Week, Will For R. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 218 FullenSt.N.Y.

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General Bookbinder, HAS moved opposite the City Hall, where he is fully prepared, with first-class workmen, to do all kinds of work in his line.

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Pamphlets, Magazines, Music, Newspapers and Periodicals, and all kinds of publications bound on the most reasonable terms and in the best manner. All orders promptly attend to.

E. R. STOKES, Main street, opposite New City Hall, Columbia, S. C. Nov 13, 1879 18

Greenville and Columbia Railroad. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE, On and after Monday, Nov. 10, 1879, the passen-ger Trains over the Greenville and Columbia Rail-road will be run daily, Saudays excepted: UP. Leave Columbia at.... Leave Alston Leave Hodges.... Leave Hodges... Leave Belten... Arrive at Greenville.

South Carolina Railroad. On and after Sunday, September 7, 1879, Passen ger trains will run as follows:

Steamers.
Steeping cars are run on Night trains to Churles.
Steeping cars are run on Night trains to Churles.
Len and Augusta. Rate only \$1.56 for a double of the Augusta.
DESALESURE, Agent, Colombia.
JOHN P. FECK., Gen. Ber't.
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in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
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S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., NEW YORK CITY
AND DUTGETS WILL THE REPUTATION.

I AND RELIABLE. L DESPOND'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Parity Remedy for

fin Liver, Stomach Date to like

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF ANDERSON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

fendants.—Summons for Relief—Complaint not Served.

To the Defendants Mattie Orr, Sallie Orr, Eliza Taylor, Lee Wiliard, Essie Willard, Willard Wiliard R. Wilson, Matilda McCoy and John M. Orr:

WOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is filed in the effice of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at Anderson C. H., S. C., and to serve a copy of your answer to the sald complaint on the subscriber at their office, Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Anderson C. H., S. C., Jan. 23, A. D. 1880.

MOORE & ALLEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To the Defendants Mattie Orr, Sallie Orr, Fliza

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To the Defendants Mattio Orr, Sallie Orr, Eliza Taylor, Lee Willard, Essie Willard, William R. Wilson, Matilida McCoy and John M. Orr: TAKE NOTICE, That the complaint in this case is filed to confirm the partition and sale of the Real Estate of William M. Wilson, sold by order of W. W. Humphreys, Probate Judge, on Saleday in October, A. D. 1869, and purchased by the Defendant, John M. Orr, in which you have an interest. The lands sold are described as follows: Tract No. 1, containing one hundred and seventy-eight acres, bounded by lands of Moses Hodges, T. H. McCann and others. Tract No. 2, containing about eighty-five acres, bounded by lands of Thomas F. Rankin and lot No. 1 Tract No. 3, containing about seventy-one acres, bounded by lands of Wm. Ford, Jesse Prater and Tracts No. 1 and 2. MOORE & ALLEN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Jan 29, 1880

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. COUNTY OF ANDERSON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

John C. Whitefield, Plaintiff, against Nathaniel Smith and John Owens, Defendants.—Summons for Relief—Complaint not Serect To the Defendants Nathaniel Smith and John

To the Defendants Nathaniel Smith and John Owens:
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at Anderson C. H., S. C., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at Anderson Court House, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 3rd January, A. D. 1880.

ORR & TRIBBLF,
Plaintiff's Autorneys.

[SEAL] W. L. BOLT, Deputy C. C. P.

To the Defendants—
Take notice that the Complaint filed in this case is to forcelose a mortgage made by Nathaniel Smith and Mary Smith to Harrison & Whitefield, 18th November, 1875.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF ANDERSON. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. sarah Barkedale, Fluintiff, against Mabel Barkedale, Richard Barkedale, Yaney M. T. Barkedale, Ludy B. Barkedale, Cantles Barkedale, Lawrence O. Burton and Anna J. Burton, Defendants.—
Summons for Relief—Complaint Served.

To the Defendants above named. To the Dependants above mamed.

You are hereby summoned and required to anawer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the Cierz's effect for Anderson County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at their office, Anderson C. H., S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Jan. 6, A. D. 1880.

PEATHERSTON & BROWN, Plaintiff attorney.

Plaintiff's Attorney. To Mabel Barksdale and Richard Barksdale. TAKE NOTICE that this action is commenced to confirm the sale of the real estate of A. S. Barksdale deceased, the sale having been made by order of the Probate Court to pay debta, partition, &c. And that a summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Anderson County, S. C., on the 6th day of January, 1889.

FEATHERSTON & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Anderson C. H. S. C.

Anderson C. H., S. C. Jan 8, 1880 Eclectic Magazine Foreigs Literature, Science and Art.

1880-36th YEAR.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINK reproduces from foreign periodicals all those articles which are valuabe to American readers. Its field of selection embraces all the leading Foreign Reviews, Magazines, and Journals, and consults the tastes of all classes of readers. Its plan includes Science, Travels, Essays,

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E. R. PELTON, Publisher,

ESTATE NOTICE. John W. Dancan, deceased, will please present them to the undersigned within twenty days from this date or they will be barred, and it will be so pleaded, as I am pripated to me, and it will be the presents.

and it will be so pleased, as to man, s all rettlements.

B. F. DUNCAN.

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25 Bond Street, New York.